

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

PAPER INFLATION—THE REMEDY.

The New York News gives a table of Bank circulation in a majority of the States, and says the tendency to increase is very apparent in all the banks of that section of the country, and is equally so in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. In the latter State there is already notice made public that a renewal of \$1,500,000 of capital of old charters will be applied for at the next session of the Legislature. In Massachusetts the return showed a higher state of the circulation than ever before. In New York the net circulation is as high as ever before.

We find the paper currency of the Eastern, Western, and middle States not only as large as in 1830, but rapidly increasing, and the rate of money has been lower in the market for the last three years than ever before in this country for the same length of time. They are all indications of the fact that the currency, as compared with other nations, is actually redundant, and nothing but untoward political events has hitherto prevented the natural consequences of such a state of things, viz: a rise in prices and a consequent export of the precious metals. The violent action of the Tariff in the first year of its operation produced the extraordinary import of the precious metals in 1843. That this specie has stimulated the action of bank credits, is apparent from the facts we have adduced in relation to the progress of banking in many of the States. Had the country been in the same situation politically as in 1833, with a National Bank and its branches in operation, and with unimpeded public credit, we should now have been in the midst of one of the wildest speculations ever experienced. As it is, such a season of speculation is rapidly approaching, and it will take the direction of Railroads first. At such a juncture it becomes imperative upon Congress promptly to restore the Sub-Treasury and strictly enforce its specie features. That is the only mode by which the storm can be avoided or allayed. The prompt demand of specie for all public debts will disseminate the actual coin of the country, and form the only check upon the rapid expansion of the paper currency. If the coin in the banks is suffered to remain there, while the Government continues to accept the promises of the banks multiplied upon it as a basis, a bubble will swell up involving all interests and burst to the ruin of all classes.

From the Washington Union.

Mexico.—We have seen authentic letters from the city of Mexico of as late a date as the 30th of July. They leave the question of war precisely where it has stood for so many weeks past. It is evident, that Mexico, up to our latest dates, hesitates to declare war. No one can predict, however, what policy may be adopted under the sway of feverish excitement. The proposition for a loan of \$15,000,000 had not, at that date, been adopted by the Congress of Mexico, and its passage was still somewhat doubtful, though probable.

There seems but one imminent cause for apprehending war. The people of the United States are now solemnly bound to defend the soil and people of Texas. The government of the United States is conscious of its duty, and will act upon that consciousness. The Mexicans have been concentrating their forces west of the Rio Grande, with the apparent purpose of making a sudden inroad into Texas. Were they to find the frontiers defenceless, they would be encouraged to make an irruption. Such an invasion at this time, after the action of the Texas Congress and Convention, would be war on the United States. The best way to preserve peace, is, if possible, to prevent such an inroad, by being prepared for it. The concentration of the United States forces in Texas, and in the Gulf, far from being a measure calculated to provoke hostilities, is a measure most likely to prevent them. The Mexicans, who have hesitated to declare war, only from fear of consequences, will probably likewise hesitate about invading Texas, if they find themselves without the hope of even temporary success.

Indiana, Wheeling, and other foreign paper seems to live and revel yet. Why do not the new banks drive it home, and supply its place with their own paper?—ye, why? Will the State Journal condescend to tell the people? Never!—*Statesman*.

Of all questions, that is the last we expected to see in the Statesman. It is engaged incessantly in denouncing the banking system, and attempting to discredit the paper issue of more paper and drive out all foreign paper.—*State Journal*.

We asked the question for the purpose of turning public attention to the fact, that the whigs while they hold up the creation of a new and "better currency" as the main object of Kelley's banking law, still continue to make use of the paper of other states; and not because we wish to see the new law in full operation. In this, as in all other instances, whig performances are in direct contradiction to whig promises.—*Ohio Statesman*.

Tennessee Election.—The returns from this gallant democratic state are complete. A. V. Brown, democrat, is elected Governor by 2,000 majority; and a democratic majority of one in the Senate and three in the House of Representatives. The victory is thus complete. Tennessee stands once more in her proper position. In 1833, her democracy were divided by such demagogues as John Bell and E. H. Foster, and for a time these individuals succeeded, by that division, in casting her vote for the federal party; but for some years past the deluded democrats who went off with Bell and Foster have been flocking back to the old standard. Gen. Jackson, Mr. Polk, and other of the true men of the state, stood fast to their integrity and the interests of the real democracy of the country, although in a minority, until they have succeeded in bring-

ing back the deluded members of the party who had followed those arch demagogues until they had given the state to the federalists, and each in turn had claimed and received of that party the reward for his successful teaching.—Mr. Foster a seat in the Senate for six years, and Mr. Bell a seat in Harrison's cabinet. But how now stands the case? Gen. Jackson, whom they sought to prostrate, is now no more; but his honesty, his integrity, his faithfulness to the true interests of the people, have endeared him to them, and he will live in their memory for his many virtues when such men as Foster and Bell shall be forgotten.—*Ohio Statesman*.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED:

Democrats.	Whigs.
Andrew Johnson,	Wm. Cocke,
Alvan Cullom,	John H. Crozier,
George W. Jones,	M. P. Gentry,
Burley Martin,	J. H. Peyton,
L. B. Chase,	Milton Brown,
F. P. Stanton.	

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

According to the previous notice the democrats of Van Wert County, met in mass Convention, at the Court House in Van Wert, on the 3rd of August, A. D. 1845, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Senatorial and Representative Convention.

The Convention was organized by appointing Hon. Isaac Spear, Chairman; W. H. Parkinson Secretary, and John Shaw, Assistant Secretary.

On motion of T. R. Kerr, Resolved, That all the Democrats of Van Wert County be appointed delegates to attend the Senatorial and Representative Convention.

On motion of R. Gilliland, Resolved, That the delegates of Van Wert County, be instructed to vote for the Mercer county candidate for Senator, to the next State Legislature.

On motion it was unanimously Resolved, That the delegates of Van Wert County be instructed to vote for the re-nomination of Isaac Spear, as a candidate for Representative for this District.

On motion, the Chair appointed R. C. Spear, Thos. R. Kerr and Dr. J. S. Brown, a committee to draft Resolutions, expressive of the sense of this Convention.

On motion, R. Gilliland, James Berson, Joseph Gleason, John Shaw, R. C. Spear, Thos. R. Kerr, and G. S. Crafts, were appointed a Central Committee of Van Wert County for the ensuing year.

On motion Resolved, That this Convention recommend the 3rd of September, as the time; and Section 10, Miami Extension and as the place for holding the Senatorial and Representative Conventions.

The committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Bank Law and the Tax Law enacted by the Whig Legislature of last winter are pure elements of Federal Whiggery.

That the people who permit such laws to remain a stain upon their statute book, are not far from a monarchial government.

Resolved, therefore, That it behooves every true Republican of this State, to be active in battle, until those odious laws are not modified but repealed!

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Tariff for Revenue only; a Sub-Treasury, and an economical administration of the General Government.

Resolved, That we hail with gladness, the ushering in of Texas, to this Union; and rejoice with great joy, that the shield of our glorious constitution, has been thrown over the lone star of the South.

Resolved, That whole of Oregon, with its stupendous mountains, its majestic rivers, its beautiful and fertile valleys, and its commercial advantages, is ours; and that we will maintain our right to it, with a force equal to its beauty, grandeur, and national importance!

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the *St. Mary's Sentinel*, *Kalida Venture*, and *Limit Argus*.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

ISAAC SPEAR, CHA.

W. H. Parkinson, } Secretaries.
John Shaw, }

Governor Dorr.—A correspondent of the *Patterson Guardian*, writing from Rhode Island the 13th, says:

"I rode out to Cumberland yesterday, and by invitation called on Governor Dorr, who is now staying with Mr. Ballou. The Governor has improved much since his incarceration, or, more properly speaking, since his liberation, and he confidently looks forward to the day, when he shall not only recover his physical strength, but when his wrongs, and the wrongs of the people of Rhode Island shall be avenged. Gov. Dorr is engaged, as he informed me, in writing a history of the struggle of the people of this state for their liberty, and from the well known qualifications of the man, we may expect something rich, and the appearance of such a work, from such a source, I am told will cause a sensation among the Albigenses which will be felt, as Ben Hazard would say, 'to the ends of the toes.'"

Flour.—The HOME MARKET.—The Cincinnati *Atlas*, says: "There has been some little activity in this article since the arrival of the H-burnia, and some contract have been made at \$2 90 for City Mills. Considerable flour has been taken up in New York for shipment to Liverpool. The general impression is, that the next advices from England will be more favorable to the crop, and if so, flour must go down to something like \$2 82, at which price large operators are willing to enter the market. We quote new flour, City Mills, at \$2 90 to \$3; Canal, \$2 75 to \$2 85; old, in store, \$2 60 to \$2 70. We have heard of large contracts at \$2 90 for City Mills, to be delivered in September and October."

What is the difference about the news from England? We thought the whigs said before the election, last fall, that the manufacturers of this country would make such a good home market for our produce, that we would ask no favors of England in purchasing it. It is strange that the home market which the whigs were to create by the tariff, aided by Kelley's new tax law, will not raise the price of the produce of our farmers! Can the Journal tell us the reason? Is it because they have got manufacturing to such perfection, that the "operatives" have quit eating?—*Ohio Statesman*.

BANK OF WOOSTER.—The following from the *Washington Union* of the 21st., shows that the Secretary of the Treasury has resolved to remove the public monies deposited in this institution, at an early day. The *Union's* article explains fully the circumstances under which they were placed in the bank, and proves that Mr. Walker, in this as in all other of his acts, believed that he was taking the course most likely to promote the public interest. The *Union* says:

"Some of our republican brethren in Ohio are still hipping upon the Bank of Wooster. We can have no objection, we are sure, to these attacks, as we have not the slightest interest in this institution—in fact, were not aware of its existence, until we reached Washington. The accounts which we have since heard of, from gentlemen of character, who profess to be acquainted with its political transactions, are by no means calculated to make a favorable impression of the manner in which it has been conducted. Of its pecuniary condition we know nothing certain. But some of these papers have done some injustice to the Secretary of the Treasury. He never intended to bolster up the credit or character of that institution. He determined to set right upon that occasion. He means to act right now."

"A small deposit of \$6,000 was made by the Treasury Department, a short time since, with that institution; the same amount of Ohio State stock being left in the actual possession of the Treasurer of the United States as security. There was no selection made of this bank as a permanent depositary; but this sum was placed in it as above stated, growing out of the supposed embarrassments of other depositaries, and the presumed necessity of immediate action. It now turns out that no such embarrassments existed—that the reports on that subject were erroneous. It seems, also, that (though it was wholly unknown to the Treasury Department) a feud existed in Ohio in regard to the Wooster Bank, and under all these circumstances, the Secretary has determined, at an early period, to withdraw the money temporarily deposited with that bank."

MAJ. W. B. LEWIS.—This individual, as most of our readers know, has held a lucrative office at Washington, third Auditor of the Treasury, for sixteen years. A few months since President Polk, for satisfactory reasons—and no better reason would be required than the fact that he had held the office so long—displayed him, and gave the place to another. Mortified at his dismissal, he affected to believe a silly story, originated by some letter-writer hard run for political gossip, that it had been brought about by his family connexion with the French minister. On this flimsy pretext, he indicted a discourtuous note addressed "Jas. K. Polk, Esq.," demanding to know if that was the cause of his removal, accompanied with a declaration that he would repair to Tennessee and take measures for the "vindication of his character." Mr. Polk very properly refused to answer his billets, and left him to vindicate his character in his own way. Lewis had long enjoyed the generous confidence and friendship of General Jackson, and was in confidential private intercourse with him up to the time of his death. The old hero explicitly declared, but a few days before his death, that he could not censure Mr. Polk for his removal; and defeated in his effort to arouse the sympathy of Gen. Jackson, he has resorted to the pitiful alternative of attempting to injure the President, and the democratic party, by the publication of private letters addressed to him by the old General, in which he speaks of those who were then their mutual friends, in the terms of confidential private intercourse. These letters relate to the sale and transfer of the "Globe" office, and do not in the least affect or reflect on his removal or his "character." A more flagrant violation of honorable confidence, or a more striking instance of base ingratitude, is not on record—but such an act is its own comment.—*Mississippi Democrat*.

A SLENDER.—The editor of the (whig) Independent, charges the democratic party with claiming the honor of passing the notorious and unequal tax law, that was enacted at the last session of the Ohio Legislature, for the benefit of incorporated monopolies. This we must positively deny, and consider a man as deviating far from the bounds of truth, and also seizing upon an opportunity of placing a sign upon the pure and unadorned principles of our party, that will charge upon the democracy the desire of being the framers of such an unjust law. An editor that will slander an opposing party, by such means will resort to other and more contemptible measures for political effect. If we shall be permitted to use the expression, we say "HEAVEN FORBID" that any good and true democrat should ever give credence to a law, that is oppressive to the poor laboring citizens of the State of Ohio. We know that no democrat would do such things, to court the favors of the wealthy bankers, as have the whigs.—*Democratic Guard*.

A young man named Elliott, brother-in-law of J. C. Rives, a few days since shot a son of Amos Kendall, and a young man named Bailey—killing the former, and shattering the arm of the latter. He is in jail, having been refused bail.

KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

HORACE S. KNAPP,
Of Putnam County.

PUTNAM COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF.

JAMES H. VAIL.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

SAMUEL RAMSEY.

FOR CORONER.

JOHN RAMSEY.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.—The people's only source of legitimate power; the representative to obey the instructions of his constituents; the union, a confederacy; it must be preserved; the freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the several states; a constitution, a special grant of powers limited and definite; election and suffrage universal; no taxation beyond the public wants; tax as levied in that mode which will best admit of public utility; no national debt; no national or state banks, or monopolies of any kind; no distribution of the public lands; the states, but few, permanent prospective liberal free-trade laws; freedom of trade and commerce; equal laws and equal rights; progress and improvement. These are a few of the leading principles which democracy aims to make the rules of government.

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—The different counties have agreed to hold the Senatorial convention for this district on Friday next, the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. We hope the counties will be fully represented.

POLITICAL FORESIGHT.

There is no man who has suffered more from political malignity and prejudice than Thomas HART BENTON, and yet few deserve higher respect for purity of principle, statesmanship, and political sagacity than he does. The following letter was written a little more than two years ago, and since then a revolution has taken place in the political character of the House of Representatives, of the U. S. Senate, and of the chief magistracy of the Union, in accordance with the prediction of the writer—though the signs showed very different conclusions to ordinary observers, who viewed only the surface. Already our clear and unquestionable right to the territory watered by the Columbia has been declared, and the menaced vengeance of the bully of nations has been calmly braved in its defence, till mild tones have succeeded blistering—the Secretary of the Navy now purchases Western hemp in the Western market—several States have passed laws and adopted constitutions prohibiting the circulation of any other currency, than gold and silver, the currency of the federal constitution, and the then apparently crushed Jacksonian policy is now the policy of the National Administration and the Union.

A portion of the following predictions have been verified in an incredibly short space of time, and the approaching session of congress will not conclude before more material approximations will be made to carry out the truly Western policy described by Mr. Benton. To those who appreciate this great man's character and ability, this evidence of his close observation of the tendencies of the popular mind will, we anticipate, be of considerable interest. And we may here remark that if public men are estimated according to true worth, Thomas H. Benton, the great western statesman, will yet receive the highest testimony of public confidence.

BOONVILLE JULY 25, 1843.

GENTLEMAN: I make you my thanks, and, through you, I have to thank the democracy of this place and county, for their kind welcome, and for the invitation which they have given me to a public dinner. This latter compliment I have to decline, in conformity to a rule which I have long followed; but I have the pleasure to say that it is my intention to remain several weeks in this place and in the neighboring counties, with the view of seeing and conversing with my fellow citizens as generally and extensively as their conveniences will permit; and trust that this mode of intercourse will be as acceptable as that by public dinners and public speeches.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to say to you, that all the signs in the political zodiac announce the speedy restoration of the democracy to power, and with that event, the resumption of the Jacksonian policy, and the general recovery of the public prosperity. The current elections will give the democracy the majority in the House of Representatives, and that will be sufficient to prevent mischief; but the great measures of Gen. Jackson's administration cannot be resumed, and successfully prosecuted, until the Executive and Senate are also democratic; and that will require the election of another year. In 1845, (judging from all the signs) all the departments of the Federal Government will be democratic; and the time will then come for resuming and completing the measures of Gen. Jackson and giving the country a general and lasting prosperity.

Rejoicing, as the whole Union, must, in this great prospect, the West has peculiar and additional reasons for felicitating herself upon it. The new census has increased her strength in the National councils, and Western measures will no longer sink in a second or subordinate importance to that body. Besides their interest in the general concerns of the Union the Western States and Territories have measures of peculiar interest to themselves, which have been too long postponed, but which may now expect, from their increased representation under the new census, an efficient and successful attention. Among these measures are, the improvement of our great rivers—the graduation of the price of the public lands—a permanent, prospective, liberal promission law—the sale and manufacture of Western hemp within the Western States, for the use of the American Navy—the preservation of our rights on the Columbia river—the abolition of the salt tax—and the preservation of the gold and silver currency as the only true standard of value, the only fair regulator of exchanges, the only safe currency for the common dealings of the great body of the people, and the more necessary to be preserved in the West, because so remote from the sources of supply in the seaport towns.

These, and other measures of peculiar importance to the West, in addition to the measures of general importance to the whole Union, may expect their consummation from the democracy, now that the west has an increased representation under the new census, as soon as the election shall bring all the departments of the Government into harmony and make the Executive and the Senate democrats as well as the House of Representatives. The 4th day of March, 1845, will probably see this great object accomplished; and after that, wholesome government and domestic industry will soon revive the prosperity and happiness of the country.

Respectfully, gentlemen,
Your fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.
Messrs. B. W. Sharp, J. D. Blair, B. E. Farry, &c., Committee, &c.

SUNSHINE POLITICIANS.—We perceive under the head of "unprincipled men in public station" in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, some severe but merited strictures upon that class of unprincipled politicians who change their course and sail with every new wind of political fortune. Deficient in merit their modesty never proves a bar to their preferment, and they often impose on men of station and ability who cannot realize their baseness. It is such men that have made the name of politician a name for low cunning and dishonest trickery, and we are delighted to see the manifestation of a disposition to expose and rebuke these parasites, as they dishonor and disgrace any party to which they attach themselves.

The circumstance which called out the article of the *Enquirer*, is the appointment of Mr. JOHN B. MACY as a travelling Inspector to the Western Land Office, at a salary of \$8 per day and \$3 for every 20 miles of travel. The office is almost a sinecure, and at best is a useless waste of the public funds upon a most unworthy man.

The character of the man, and of the species, is thus described:

"He has been zealous in all parties and treacherous to all parties—was a Jackson man, and left him on the removal of the Deposits—was a Van Buren man, and left him on the Sub Treasury—was a Conservative and left them for Harrison—was a Harrison man and left him to do 'justice' to John Tyler—was briefly for Tyler and left him for Henry Clay—was a Clay man, but left him some time after Col. Polk was nominated, and when the signs of the times pointed unerringly to the triumph of the democrats—from that period he was for Polk. He slid as gracefully along from one party to another as if, in the contests of parties, officers were the only principles at stake, staying no longer in any than the hopes of office was flattering and success certain.

The Ohio *Eagle* also contains some strictures on the same matter, while the Washington *Union* says that "no such appointment has been made or continued by this administration." Macy we believe holds the office; are we to understand the Union that he is not the corrupt changeling he is described?

THE OREGON EXPEDITION.

THE following is an extract from a letter by O. RILEY, Esq. formerly of this place, now on his way to Oregon. It adds matter of interest to the letters already received from the travellers:—
FORT LARAMIE, June 25, 1845.

DEAR —

We got here yesterday all in good health, and are now in plain view of the Black Hills a spur of the Rocky Mountains. The trip, so far has been a very pleasant one, the Indians here are very friendly and they tell us at the Fort, that it will be a mere accident if we see one between this and Fort Hall. Flour brings here one dollar a pint; Coffee and Sugar fifty cents a pint; tobacco one dollar and fifty cents per pound. These articles do not bring much money, however; generally the pay is in barter or traffic. The last of May we had green peas, we found them plenty before we crossed from Blue River to Platte, but find none on the Platte.

There is some apprehension that we have not flour enough in the camp to last us over, but we have double the quantity of bacon that will be needed. Thirty pounds of bacon to the person is as much as can be used on the trip, as plenty of Buffalo and Antelope can be had for the killing. If you come over in the spring, bring plenty of flour, dried fruit, beans, lard in place of bacon, sugar, coffee and any thing that you like at home.

July 7th, 1845.

I had written thus far while at Fort Laramie, but had not time to finish.

The U. S. Dragoons are encamped four miles above us on their return from the South Pass; and as this is the last chance we will probably have of sending any thing to you until next spring I send this by them.

We are one hundred and twenty miles above Fort Laramie. We shall cross the Platte to-morrow and strike across to Sweet Water, and will probably reach the South Pass in about fifteen days. We now consider ourselves past all danger from Indians.

A young man named Foster whose parents are in our company came to us yesterday, he travelled from the States on horseback by himself. He was not molested by the Indians in any manner, but got along safely and without any difficulty. A company of Mormons with about one hundred wagons was expected to start from Council Bluffs but have never been heard from by us. Probably they have abandoned the trip. The idea of paying a Pilot two hundred and seventy-five dollars to show us a road as plain as the one from Kalida to your farm, is rather a source of amusement to the companies that have none. We have not seen our Pilot for the last five